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California GARDEN

SINCE 1909 FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1967 VOL. 58 NO.

FLORAL EVENTS

FEBRUARY - MARCH, 1967

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION PROGRAMS

Third Tuesday, 8 p.m. Floral Building, Balboa Park
Chairman — Captain Charles E. A. Spiegel

Regular Meeting, February 21, 1967

Mr. Arthur B. Day, President of the San Diego Imperial Counties Iris Society will talk on the growing of irises, featuring not only the usual and beautiful tall bearded irises but also the growing of several of the less well-known kinds, Spurias, Dutch, Louisianas, Japanese and others.

Afternoon Meeting, March 21, 1967, 2:00 p.m.

Rosalind Sarver, grower of azaleas under ancient oak trees on Deer Springs Road near San Marcos, will share her knowledge of growing many things, together with the beauty of the plants which she, so generously, always brings with her.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION CLASSES
FLORAL BUILDING, BALBOA PARK

For information, call Mrs. Roland Hoyt, Chairman, 296-2757

Flower Arrangement Demonstration Classes will meet on February 27, 1967

Flower Arrangement Demonstration Class, 9:30 a.m.
Last Monday of each month. Instructor: Mrs. J. R. Kirkpatrick
assisted by Mrs. Frances Schoeneman

BUS TOUR. HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS, San Marino, on Wednesday, March 5, and Saturday, March 11, 1967. Leave parking lot behind Organ Pavilion, Balboa Park at 8:30 a.m. and return around 6 p.m. Cost: $5.50 plus lunch of your choice. See Page 9 for more information.

FLOWER SHOWS

FEBRUARY

11-12 Sat. 2-9 p.m. Sun. 10-6 p.m.	CAMELLIA SHOW, *Theme, "Camellias at Home"* Conference Bldg., Balboa Park San Diego Camellia Society
25-26	ARRANGERS' SHOW "Shades of the Past;" "Shapes of the Future" Floral Bldg., Balboa Park Flower Arrangers' Guild of San Diego

MARCH

4-5 Sat. 1-5 p.m. Sun. 10-5 p.m.	CAMELLIA SHOW Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Dr., La Canada Southern California Camellia Council
9-19	FLOWER & GARDEN SHOW, National Orange Show Fair Grounds, Mill & E St., San Bernardino
Mar. 31- Apr. 2	ORCHID SHOW, *Theme, "Orchids on Parade"* Conference Building, Balboa Park San Diego County Orchid Society

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

February - March, 1967

Vol. 58 No. 1

THE COVER

Camellia Giulio Nuccio, coral rose in color, with 12 to 15 wavy petals and 3 to 5 'rabbit ears' (center stand-up petals). This camellia was named for his father by Mr. Nuccio because of its outstanding beauty. Photo by Betty Mackintosh.

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Among our Contributors

Alex D. Hawkes, horticulturist and author of several books has had many articles on horticultural subjects in a wide variety of magazines and has contributed much to extend the general knowledge of many rare plants.

Noel C. Jupp, of Australia, native land of many stag-horns is a careful student and meticulous grower of platyceriums, both the native and the horticultural types.

Peg White, a long-time member and past president of the Flower Arrangers' Guild of San Diego, is also an accredited Judge in the American Camellia Society as well as a member of the Floral Association.

Virginia Innis, wife of Architect Donald A. Innis, is the president of the County Civic Center Garden Club. She is a graduate of San Diego State College and has taught in Southern California high schools for 10 years. Prior to the birth of her daughter Christina, she was Psychology Instructor for the San Diego City Schools. Her leisure time is divided between the garden and "Francesca" the family's ocean racing yacht.

J. Wells and Mary Jane Hershey planted their first rose garden twenty years ago. Candidly admitting that she encouraged her husband to establish a rose garden so that she could have the blooms for flower arrangements, she has become as ardent a fan of roses as he. A past president of the San Diego Rose Society, Mr. Hershey is also a Consulting Rosarian for the American Rose Society, while both are American Rose Society Judges. She is also president of the La Mesa Garden Club, a section of the La Mesa Woman's Club.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN

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ROSE SHOW COMING UP

by Bertha Benson

One of the largest and most beautifully displayed amateur rose shows in the United States will be held in the Conference Building, Balboa Park, when the San Diego Rose Society holds its 40th annual Spring Rose Show on Saturday and Sunday, April 22 and 23, 1967. The theme this year is "Holiday with Roses."

This show will include competitive classes for cut blooms, rose arrangements, miniature roses, commercial rose displays and educational displays on rose culture.

Also included in both the cut bloom and the arrangement classes will be special classes for the novice and for the children.

It is not necessary to be a member of the Rose Society to enter exhibits in the show. Entries in the cut bloom classes are open to any amateur rose grower. Arrangers making exhibits of arrangements need not grow their own roses.

Entries will be received from 7 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. on Saturday. No entry fee is charged.

Members of the Society will be on hand to assist anyone wishing assistance.

The show will be open on Saturday from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. and on Sunday from 10:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

There will be a donation of fifty cents for adults—no fee for children accompanying parents.

Servicemen in uniform are invited to attend the show as guests of the San Diego Rose Society.

Commercial and Artistic

PHOTOS BY MACKINTOSH

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OPUNTIA PROLIFERA

Eighth in a Series of Articles on the Native Cacti of San Diego County

by R. Mitchel Beauchamp

Photo by Author

Opuntia prolifera being admired by author's father and small brother.

ONE of the most often encountered cactus on the coast of San Diego County is the Coast Cholla, *Opuntia prolifera.* The range of *O. prolifera* is limited to the California coastline from Ventura to El Rosario, Baja California. It occurs inland only to about five miles and is, therefore, not readily confused with other native chollas of the mountains and desert.

This plant is the infamous "Jumping Cactus" which plagues children who play in the canyons and undisturbed areas near most of the recently established housing tracts. The branches or joints of *O. prolifera* are easily detached from the parent plant and, since the spines are so sharply barbed, the cactus seems to jump onto its too-closely-approaching victim.

The name, *O. prolifera,* is derived from the proliferous fruit which is formed each year on the front of the previous year's fruit. After a period of a few years the cactus has curious, large clumps of smooth, fleshy fruits. The seeds in the fruit are usually sterile and so, the fruit remains green. Since its seeds are not fertile, *O. prolifera* reproduces itself by the rooting of detached joints and also by apomixis, an asexual process involving the development of a new plant from the unreduced, unfertilized eggs or ovules.

A mature specimen of *O. prolifera* is more a strange rather than a beautiful cactus. The plant becomes almost tree-like and obtains a height of nearly eight feet. The color of the flowers of the Coast Cholla vary from light rose-red to red-purple. The flowers are not usually noticed at a distance since they usually appear in a tight cluster of joints and old fruits.

Because this cactus drops so many branches so easily and is so abundant, *O. prolifera* is not considered a collector's item nor suitable for the average garden. For those interested, the late Dr. E. Yale Dawson states in his book, *Cacti of California,* "This species may be observed on the few remaining undeveloped chaparral hillslopes along Highway 101 in Orange and San Diego counties, such as those north of Laguna Beach and Newport Beach. It occurs on the nature trail in the Cabrillo National Monument."

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN CLASSES

Fourth Thursday
Floral Building, Balboa Park

February 23
Propagation and care of Fuchsias, by Charles (Dick) Richard, Chula Vista

March 30
Orchids, by Eugene Casey, President of the N. County Orchid Society

ARRANGERS GUILD SHAPES A SHOW

by Peg White

THE Flower Arrangers' Guild of San Diego turned to the past for something new and planned its February show around the theme, "Shades of the Past—Shapes of the Future." The show will be held in the Floral Building in Balboa Park from 1 to 5 p.m. Saturday, February 25th, and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday, February 26th. A one dollar donation is suggested for admission.

For those who like variety with their flowers, the Guild promises an unusual trip into floral history. In the first show of its kind to be offered locally, arrangements will depict the evolution of flower arrangement through the centuries to the present "revolution." Plant material and containers will be true in feeling to each period.

The oldest style of arrangement to be shown is that of ancient Egypt—tall, stiff, and geometrically formal. This style dates as far back as 2800 B.C.

The rarely seen ancient floral art of China will also be represented. Unlike the highly stylized arrangements of old Japan, the Chinese arrangements were bountiful in their use of lush material. They followed the dictates of nature rather than any school and were suggestive rather than representative.

The Guild arrangers will show the sharply contrasting floral elaboration that preoccupied European arrangers through the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. The theme was the floral mass. The variations, almost endless, were: baroque, rococo, Georgian and finally Victorian. As the mass evolved in the hands of Dutch, Flemish, French and English arrangers, it grew from the stiff and relatively subdued to the airy and graceful, alive with contrasting colors, then had its downfall in the ponderously over-ornate.

Picking up on this side of the Atlantic, examples will be shown of early colonial arrangements, on through the age of driftwood and other contemporary styles, to the abstract. The increasingly popular abstract attempts to present, in a complete design entity, the essence of the plant material used.

On the far side of the Pacific, Japanese examples will show what has happened to the art of flower arrangement through centuries of use in temples, in homes, and in modern life.

There you have the evolution.

As for the "revolution," you may find it in the assemblage. This is a shape of today that is a kind of "no holds barred" approach to flower arrangement. It permits the arranger, if so inclined, to include a garden trowel and burlap sack in a floral design. Like all art forms, whether the assemblage lasts into tomorrow will depend not so much on how arrangers use the style to speak their piece, as on whether they have anything worth saying with it.

Photo by Mary Jane Hershey

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT by Martha H. Rosenberg

If a Flower Arranger was asked to give a two-word description of a contemporary arrangement, those two words would be SIMPLICITY and RESTRAINT. The arrangement of "To-day" borrows the clean uncluttered line from the Orient and to it we add our western sense of color and drama. In this arrangement we have a very carefully selected branch of orange berried Bittersweet from Southern Ohio (where it is not on the conservation list) and one dull yellow-orange single Hibiscus flower with a small bit of foliage. The container is a hand made (thrown) piece of brown Stoneware made by a San Diego potter and the whole is placed on a rough dark brown wood base.

LANDSCAPING WITH CAMELLIAS

by Lucien C. Atherton

THE camellia japonica with its evergreen foliage and interesting variety of growth habits should be an important part of garden plantings. It is well suited to growing in partial shade and yet is tolerant of sun and heavy shade. The main reason for growing camellias is usually the flowers, which, through their variety of colors and forms, fill a void in the winter garden.

The foliage is of great importance, as the leaves form a permanent pattern which is seen throughout the year. You will find a wide variety of foliage shapes and colors. More shade results in darker leaf color but less flowers, while more sun will have the opposite effect.

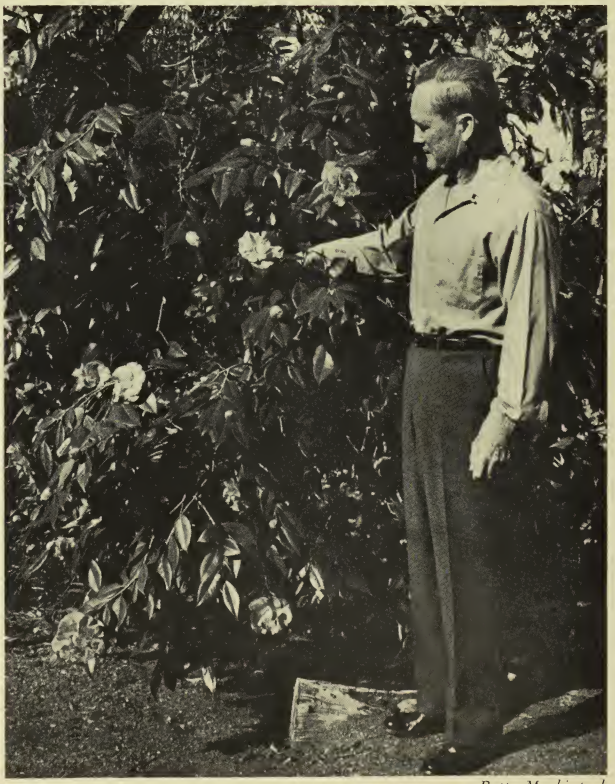
Another important factor is the growth habit of different varieties. Some tend towards upright growth with short branches, while others are spreading to the point of trailing. Some form round compact bushes. Dwarf varieties are more compact and make slow, short growth. Some camellias are ideal subjects to espalier. Most can be pruned or shaped to serve specific needs. In selecting camellias for the garden, it is well to inquire as to the growth habits of the varieties you desire, and the factor of location often indicates what types should be preferred. Basic cultural needs and rules should be followed in using camellias as landscape subjects. Remember that small plants grow to be large plants in the future.

Camellias are well suited for hedges and many gardeners have replaced hedges of other plants with this shrub which blooms at a time when there are few flowers in the garden. The blooming season generally extends from October through May. Many of the larger formal gardens feature camellia hedges with controlled shaping. This use of camellias as a landscape subject may be seen in the gardens of the Hearst Castle at San Simeon.

There are many companion plants for camellias, such as Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and the hardy Skimmea and others which make excellent accent plants. Other camellia species that lend themselves to use in landscaping include C. saluenensis, C. reticulata, and especially the C. sasanqua.

The sasanqua camellia flowers early and gives a color of spring in the fall. It has the same range of colors as the japonica, with pinks predominating.

(continued on page 29)



Betty Mackintosh

Stanley W. Miller shows beautiful Giulio Nuccio camellia growing under shade of live oaks planted by the Millers, supplemented with a perimeter covering of green Saran.

by Harvey Short

SPEAKING OF CAMELLIAS

Do You Know . . .

. . . That it is not necessary to fertilize Camellias every month the year round?

It can be done: however, the response to feeding Camellia plants in April, July and September seems to give excellent growth results, rich green to the leaves, size and quality to the flowers.

. . . That applications of iron chelate at least twice a year counteracts the alkalinity found in most of the San Diego County irrigating water?

February and July are good times to make the iron chelate applications. Be careful not to overdo the amount used.

. . . That proper applications of water to Camellias the year round are now rewarding us with more perfect flowers and no bud drop or browning?

Camellia bud drop and browning is evident because the plant was allowed to become too dry during the hot dry months when the plant was forming its buds.

. . . That Camellias are not fond of cold drafts, like semi-shade and do not flower well in too-deep shade?

Camellias do not like constant deep shade. They adjust to morning sun nicely for most varieties. ALBA PLENA and the DAIKAGURA family do not like too much direct sun.

. . . That proper disbudding is a 'must' now-a-days to improve the quality of your bloom?

Disbudding can start as soon as the buds are one-half inch in diameter. Thin to not more than two to a tip, one advanced bud and a smaller one that will come out after the first one has fallen. If you are growing flowers for display, leave just one bud to a tip.

. . . That handsome foliage should be as much a feature for Camellia beauty as is the flower?

You'll be surprised at the great variations from leathery texture to heavily serrated or holly-like leaves among the different varieties. Some of the new varieties have very small leaves.

. . . That for your own greater pleasure, you can learn to prune your camellia plants into shapely specimens?

Thin brushy wood and cut back ungainly branches to form shapeliness. Late February and March are good times to do this pruning.

. . . That there is so much that you can do with Camellias as the

Betty Mackintosh

Camellia Reg Ragland, medium pink 5 to 6 inches across. Grown by Stanley W. Miller.

perfect landscape subject?
They lend themselves to espaliers, standards and hedges. Of course they can be the ideal subjects for patio accents in redwood containers, and pendulous types are lovely for hanging baskets.

. . . *That knowledge of good Camellia landscaping uses the Camellia Sasanqua group to supplement your Camellia Japonicas in every planting?*
Sasanquas can be used as accent espaliers or as ground covers. SHOWA-NO-SAKAE is a semi-double clear pink for vining and TANYA is a watermelon red for good ground cover. The new upright YULETIDE with clear red single blossoms and small leaves is especially adapted for hedges or container accents.

. . . *That some of the new hybrids because of mass coloring will become favorites as they become more readily available?*
BRIGADOON and CHARLEAN seem to meet this qualification. The spectacular HOWARD ASPER rounds out a 'must' in this group.

. . . *That many of the so-called "old-timers" still present as much satisfaction to the grower as the more recent introductions?*
As "proof of the pudding" are ALBA PLENA, DEBUTANTE, ADOLPH AUDUSSON, and the HERME group. These are dependable in nearly all locations.

. . . *That in the newer 1967 introductions, you will find enthusiasm abounding for CHERYL LYNN, a formal shell pink; GRANDEUR, a very large semi-double rose pink, also FRANCIE L, one of the new hybrids. A very fine white Camellia introduced in 1966, SILVER CHALICE, has an equally good companion, SILVER ANNIVERSARY?*

The Margaret Hertrich Award winner for 1966, a gorgeous fimbriated deep red, CLARK HUBBS by name will certainly command your attention. Others that show distinction are ELSIE RUTH MARSHALL, light pink peony, TIFFANY, warm pink peony and the latest WHITE DEB, white peony form. A fine FINLANDIA mutation, SUNSET OAKS, delicate flushed pink, completes a unique group worthy of your search at good camellia nurseries.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

New Floral Association Bus Trip To Huntington Botanical Gardens In San Marino

The next Floral Association Bus Tour will go to the Huntington Botanical Gardens in San Marino during mid-March. The dates have been announced for Wednesday March 5 and Saturday March 11, a very good time to view the late winter and early spring blossoms. Camellias should still be spectacular and azaleas too. The tour will leave from the Parking Lot behind the Organ Pavilion in Balboa Park at 8:30 and return there around 6 o'clock. There will be one tour on Wednesday and a second on Saturday to fit your convenience. The tickets will be $5.50 for the tour, plus the cost of the luncheon of your choice at a special place.

The Botanical Gardens contain approximately 50,000 rare and unusual plants from every continent. A thousand varieties of camellias cover a 5-acre hillside. The Desert Plant Garden, covering 15 acres, contains the largest collection of mature specimens of cacti and succulents growing out of doors in the world. The South African Aloes may still be blooming. A Cycad collection of about 50 specimens and a Palm collection of over 200 specimens are grown here. Floral features include rhododendrons and azaleas, wisterias, flowering peach, plum and cherry.

There is a beautiful traditional Oriental Garden with a huge bell and an authentic Tea House, disassembled and brought from Japan and erected here.

Don't miss Alice M. Greer's review of the Memoirs of William Hertrich in this issue on page 18. It is good background for your trip to the Huntington estate, and when you return, you'll want to draw the book from the Floral Association Library and read all of it.

If there is time, we may have a look also at the beautifully furnished Huntington mansion which is now the Art Gallery. In the nearby Huntington Library, the literary and historical exhibits are open on the first floor also. Truly a day to treasure in your memories so don't let anything keep you from going!

Camellias To Remain At Wilderness Gardens

Much interest has been aroused since the news that ailing Manchester Boddy had sold his Pauma Valley Ranch, Wilderness Gardens, which he was developing as a show-place with the planting of hundreds of camellias.

It has just been announced that construction will begin there this month, by a San Francisco group, on a Wilderness Gardens Inn, which will have 140 cottages, a unique golf course among the camellias and in the oak forest. Riding trails, lakes and waterfalls are being developed.

A group of outstanding condominium type dwellings will be constructed around the twenty-two acre lake, and are expected to be completed, ready for occupancy within the year.

Again San Diego County will welcome hundreds of new residents, attracted here by the beauty of the natural surroundings enhanced by landscaping with horticultural specimens that in our climate, can produce the same luxurious growth as in their native clime.

WILD CALIFORNIANS

by Helen Witham

THERE are people who would say: "Of course, what else? They all are—look at so-and-so-and-so" —but since this is a garden magazine no doubt you have already surmised that we are talking about those which have neither legs nor wheels, although they have heads, bless them.

In these times when our open fields and hills are disappearing, literally, from the landscape, the natural habitat of our field flowers and shrubs goes also. If we can help save some species by taming the wild ones let us do so, and the sooner the better. This is a plea for conservation by cultivation. If we use the word cultivate in the sense of cherish or foster, we can further the cause of conservation at the same time that we are enjoying native plants in our gardens for their aesthetic and practical values. Plants native to our state have built-in cultural advantages. They can take our climate and resist our bugs; they can survive in our soils and make use of our water in limited amounts, although here in Southern California it is no longer native water. Of course not every wild plant will grow in every area no matter how well cherished. Just because you think it won't flourish is not a valid reason for not trying, though. Remember when rhododendrons "couldn't be grown in San Diego"? We need not limit ourselves to those indigenous to our own areas, for it is only by experimenting that the limits of adaptability can be established.

So let us get acquainted with our wild Californians and have them around us in our everyday lives. This is not to say use them just because they are natives, but use those natives that are as good or better answers to your problems than are the exotics you might consider for the same situations.

Matilija Poppy, *Romneya trichocalyx,* holds spotlight when in flower.

Betty Mackintosh

You would not want a garden consisting entirely of native plants any more than you would want one entirely of plants from Southern Mexico, say, where the orchids grow wild. Neither would you want to plant all of the 5000-odd species of California natives—what a mish-mash! You can select those which suit your area and your tastes. There is something for everyone: cacti for the fancier, ferns for the specialist, forest trees for the parks, small flowering plants for the home gardener with space limited to small beds or borders, slow-growing shrubs and trees of great character which will live contentedly in pots and boxes, lichens on rocks, even!

The field is wide open to one of the happiest gardeners of all—the experimenter, who brings back a handful of seed from a trip (most likely in a twist of paper towel); who orders from a specialist after long hours spent selecting and wondering "if" and "whether;" who is given seedlings or slips by a friend and in turn shares with other friends; who buys a collected plant from a roadside stand in a distant area. A tiny clump of redwood sorrel from the North Coast can give pleasure out of all proportion to its size; a thorny Wild Rose or a Wild Grape can transport him to a mountain streamside. These roses and grapes, by the way, are only for people with wide empty spaces. They simply don't know when to stop.

Here are some of the annuals, perennials, shrubs and trees most likely to be successful in our garden situations. This omits bulbs, ferns, cacti, vines and succulents, but I can't plant everything in three pages.

Annuals

February is not too late to plant them. I recommend mixtures unless you especially want certain colors or flowers, because part of the fun is seeing what comes up. Also, you are bound to get something. Even planted this late you will get poppies, godetias, clarkias, wallflowers, maybe a few nemophilas, collinsias and gilias. If you plant mixed seed don't do any weeding for a while; you may get an unexpected treasure, or you may get some noxious weeds but if these are pulled before seeds set no harm will have been done. I don't mean that the wildflower mixtures contain weed seeds;—have had no trouble that way, but weed seeds seem to just come on the winds, or by bird express.

Some of your flowers will naturalize; which ones they are depends on your soil and micro-climate. If you have an out-of-the-way place where you can toss spent plants you will have something to look for after the rains next fall. Clarkias and godetias will come up thickly and can be easily transplanted; — even California poppies can be moved when quite small, one to two inches high. Phacelias move easily at any size up to six inches. Lupines are almost impossible but don't let that deter you if you have some volunteers. Go ahead, try.

Channel ironwood, *Lyonothamnus asplenifolius,* sometimes called Catalina ironwood. Native of the islands off the California coast. Grown by the Stanley Millers. It has ferny scalloped leaves, white flowers and reddish shredding bark.

Betty Mackintosh

Trees

Of the conifers, California has twenty pines alone, all of them suitable for garden or park use in some areas. Then there are the cypresses, spruce, many firs, incense cedar, redwood, hemlock, juniper and others. Choose carefully here, remembering that some of the cute little things in gallon cans are following in Father's footsteps and Father is a huge forest tree. Set out a Monterey Pine for quick green—you will get quick green, but in a few years you will wonder whatever happened to the house that used to be there. Each conifer has its own shape: a dense deep green spire is the incense cedar, a "Christmas Tree" is most likely a fir, spruce or Douglas fir, the fat cone that appears to be hung with green fringe is *Chamaecyparus lawsoniana,* variously known as Lawson cypress, Port Orford Cedar, Lawson Fir; and so on. This last one has many variations of a size suited to home gardens, even some very interesting dwarf forms. An extra bonus from planting evergreen conifers is that any of them will provide greenery for indoor use. Fragrant, too. A Monterey will make a good-sized Christmas tree in three years from a gallon can. Cut off the top, bend up a limb and in three more years you will have another one.

Very slow-growing are the Pinyon pines, *Pinus monophylla* and *P. quadrifolia*—an inch or two is a year's growth. I'm not expecting to harvest any nuts from mine any day soon. It is eight-going-on-nine, and is 13″ high and 14″ wide—I just went out with a flashlight and measured it.

A pine to consider for a part of your yard that is on the dryish side is the Digger, *P. sabiniana.* This one also will have edible nuts, some day. Among pines, it is unusual in that you can see through it, lovely drooping grey green needles are sparsely set on slender, upward pointing branches. This is the characteristic tree of the eastern slope of the Sierra.

Torrey pines, you all know. If you should plant one do not expect to have the rugged wind-flattened specimen that you have seen in the Park. You will have a skinny sapling, then a large symmetrical tree with long greyish-green needles.

One thing we seldom think of doing with the fast growing pines is to plant them for their quick solid green screening effect and regard them as expendable. Make use of their thick growth for a few years and then chop them out. It probably won't hurt any more than cutting off a finger. Using them as Christmas trees might ease the pain.

A broad-leafed evergreen that deserves to be more widely planted is the California Bay, *Umbellularia californica,* called Oregon-myrtle or Pepperwood farther north. It grows naturally into a roundish, many-trunked tree or large shrub, can be pruned to a single trunk or trained into a thick hedge or background screen. Its deep green foliage makes an excellent foil for tall perennials or roses, and you can also use it to flavor your stew, since this is the Bayleaf of the spice racks.

Would you like an instant forest? You can have one by planting a group of Sierra alders, *alnus rhombifolia.* Here is a tree that grows prodigiously, has no thorns, drops no squashy fruit, has large bright green leaves, clusters of yellow-green catkins in midwinter

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Catalina Cherry Prunus Lyoni (*P. integrifolia*) grown by the author, makes an interesting small tree.

Betty Mackintosh

and small brown cones useful in arrangements or wreaths. All this, and it smells good, too,—like Springtime in the mountains.

Those of you who are lucky enough to live where winters are really cold can have some flaming beauties. See if you can find some sumacs, *Rhus glabra,* some Vine Maple, *Acer circinatum,* Mountain Maple, *Acer glabrum,* and some Quaking Aspen, *Populus tremuloides.* Any one of these is such a startling glory for a few weeks that just remembering it should warm you a little. And we lowlanders would go and goggle.

Shrubs

If I had to choose one only, perhaps it would be the Catalina cherry, *Prunus lyonii.* Well, maybe toyon, or one of the manzanitas, or—oh dear—well, the cherry. Perhaps you think of it as a small tree—you can have it either way. I am tapping it for the eye-stopping freshness of its apple-green new foliage, for the grace of its irregular branching pattern, for the elegance of the polished leaves, for its general sturdiness and independence. However, I would *not* plant where it would ever overhang a sidewalk. Those handsome purple-black plums do drop, and the large pits are like marbles underfoot. It can be clipped as a hedge, or pruned to shape it in any direction; and requires an absolute minimum of care.

Other shrubs which do well with ordinary garden watering, and reasonably good drainage are Oregon Grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), Hollyleaf Cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*), Evergreen Currant (*Ribes viburnifolium*), Monkeyflower (*Diplacus species*), Mountain Mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), some, but not all, of the ceanothus and manzanitas (*Arctostaphylos*).

Perennials

Grow easily from seeds, if you can't locate plants:

Columbine, *Aquilegia formosa;* Sea Dahlia, *Coreopsis maritima;* Scarlet Bugler, *Pentstemon centranthifolius;* Evening Primrose, *Oenothera hookeri;* Encelia, *Encelia californica;* Buckwheat, *Eriogonum sp.;* Golden Yarrow, *Eriophyllum confertiflorum.*

From divisions or slips:

Blue-eyed Grass, *Sisyrinchium bellum;* Coast Sagebrush, *Artemisia pycnocephala;* Wild Honeysuckle, *Lonicera species;* Fuchsia-flowered gooseberry, *Ribes speciosum;* Monkeyflower, *Diplacus species;* Climbing Pentstemon, *Pentstemon cordifolius;* Wild Strawberry, *Fragaria species;* California Fuchsia, or Hummingbird Trumpet, *Zauschneria californica;* Shooting Star, *Dodecatheon clevelandii.*

Yuccas come easily but take six to eight years to bloom.

Matilija Poppy; — sometimes easy, sometimes impossible.

One for a dry bank: an odd-looking, ill-smelling plant with an unattractive name which has a good deal of character, is not a bit like anything else you ever saw. *Isomeris arborea* (Bladder pod) has silvery leaves, yellow-green flowers in dense terminal clusters, pods—well—dangling bladders. If something different is your dish of tea, there you are.

Several sages make good garden subjects, the best one the *Salvia clevelandii,* but I won't say it is easy to get or to keep. Foliage deliciously aromatic and blooms of a rare pure blue.

One more suggestion: Plant a dudleya *pulverulenta* way back in under a large shrub where its silver star lighting up the shadow will surprise and delight you.

Sources and References:

Several of our larger nurseries stock pines and other conifers, Western Sword and Giant Chain Ferns, mahonia, toyon, ceanothus and a few manzanitas; also seeds in mixtures, plus packets of nemophila, godetia, clarkia, and California poppies, both golden and ruffled and vari-colored ones. In addition Farmer's Tree Farm at Julian has a large selection of both small and large evergreens and some native shrubs.

For items not generally in the trade:
Theodore Payne Foundation
10459 Tuxford Street
Sun Valley, California 91352

Seeds by mail; plants you have to fetch. If Mr. Merrill is not too busy he can tell you anything you want to know about growing your new plants.

Seeds are available also at Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, in Mission Canyon, Santa Barbara.

A few references you may find useful and enjoyable: Lenz, Lee W.: *Native Plants for California Gardens;* Sunset *Western Garden Book*—chapter on "Natives;" Maino and Howard: *Ornamental Trees, an Illustrated Guide to Their Selection and Care.* Just what it says. Rountree, Lester: *Hardy Californians.* A real treasure, long out of print. Mrs. Rountree collected all over the State, including San Diego County, during the thirties, grew or attempted everything she could lay hands on at her home in Carmel Highlands. University Agricultural Extension Service distributes *Native Plants for Ornamental Use.* Call Farm Advisor's office, 278-9200, Ext. 431, and they will mail it to you. (Free.) This bulletin lists 150 trees and shrubs which have been used as ornamentals. They are classified as to hardiness, drought resistance and exposure. No illustrations nor descriptions.

Other books are available in libraries, and when our new Garden Center gets established they will all be there!

Encelia californica or Brown-eyed Susan, is a San Diego County native which gives early color on sunny hillsides.

Betty Mackintosh

Japanese Friendship Garden Perspective

By Virginia Innis

Betty Mackintosh

County Administration Center Japanese gardens flanking Donal Hord's Guardian of the Waters.

FRIENDSHIP lights the torch in the Statue of Liberty. Each Spring brings forth a burst of pink Japanese cherry blossoms along the Potomac River in Washington, D.C. where our national memorials stand. Friendship in San Diego rings the Friendship Bell on Shelter Island, and landscapes the Japanese Friendship Garden in the vicinity of the Donal Hord statue "Guardian of the Waters" on the grounds of the County Administration Building on Harbor Drive. The Friendship Garden and Friendship Bell are symbols of ties between San Diego and her sister city Yokohama.

The past two decades have seen America working toward strengthening her friendship ties with Japan and other countries of the Far East. San Diego citizens have come into direct contact with people from these countries perhaps more than Americans in any other area. We have come to appreciate the Oriental people and their culture, on a personal basis and perhaps this is the goal behind monuments that bespeak of friendship. San Diegans are proud of their sophistication in these areas. Particularly those who are interested in nature, horticulture and gardening, have a good knowledge of Japanese gardens; the San Diego tourists and service men are knowledgeable; and the general populace are not naive.

However the average concept may have been somewhat influenced by the examples its holder has seen. Many Japanese gardens have made their appearance in public parks throughout California. Some are variations on old and well-known gardens in Japan; others are an attempt to use basic principles and disciplines of Japanese gardens in landscaping an area. In either type, the projects seem to be more successful where the garden occupies a more secluded position in the park, to express tranquility. Being set apart seems to reduce the possibility of an artificial aspect which occurs when the fundamentals of one culture are applied in the midst of another culture.

The recent tour of the Descanso Gardens in La Canada, by the San Diego Floral Association and Affiliate Societies, provided the group with the opportunity to view the latest addition to their grounds, a Japanese Teahouse and Garden. Like 'Brigadoon,' the teahouse and garden are an entity of their own. Beneath the boughs of the huge black-trunked live oaks and in a valley of camellia trees, the teahouse is plausible in its surroundings.

Floral associations and garden clubs make an effort to educate and this is as it should be. When the eye is sharpened, its owner becomes more aware of what beauty is. Awareness should stimulate the individual to create beauty, but if this is not achieved, education should minimize the possibility of creating ugliness. When one wishes to learn or to find an expression for his sentiments toward botanical subjects, the local garden club should provide a good outlet. If there is not a convenient garden club, yet enough people are interested, a club may be formed.

Five years ago, James Saraceno, County Garden Supervisor at the Administration Center and a group of County employees interested in horticulture, banded together to found the County Civic Center Garden Club. Their purpose was civic beautification and self-edification, with their specific purpose to effect the beautification

of the surrounding grounds. The club meets each Thursday at noon in the County Administration Building and each month its members tour a private home and garden, a park or a point of botanical interest.

In December, 1944 the monthly tour concurred with the annual Christmas party. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Blackbourn opened their garden and home on Torrey Pines Road in La Jolla to the club. Special guests at the party were Barbara Hartung, who writes about homes and gardens for the *San Diego Union* and her husband James Hartung who is interested in gardens and gardening. At the party, the Hartungs showed slides that they had taken of Japanese gardens.

The Hartungs had experienced one of the personal contacts with a Japanese citizen and the acquaintance had left their lives enriched. They had met Professor Tadashi Kubo, who taught landscape architecture in a Japanese university. He had come to San Diego to execute the landscape design for the Murata Pearl Garden at Sea World. He spoke at a monthly meeting of the San Diego Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, where the Hartungs met him. "If you come to Japan, look me up," Mr. Kubo told the Hartungs, "I will arrange for you to vist the private gardens in my area of Kyoto." In 1964, the Hartungs attended the Olympics and looked up Mr. Kubo who arranged for them to see gardens not offered on the public garden tours.

The Civic Center Garden Club members were enthusiastic over the beauty of the Japanese gardens. They discussed the San Diego ties with her sister city Yokohama. They were impressed that Yokohama had planted a California Garden around a replica of the Hord "Guardian of the Waters" sculpture, and had planted many carnations, San Diego's official flower. An idea was born that day — plant a Japanese Garden around the original statue on the County Administration grounds. Once the club made the decision President James Saraceno never wavered in his efforts to see the goal achieved. First, approval had to be granted by the Board of Supervisors of San Diego County. They approved and offered to provide county equipment and labor. The club was allotted the responsibility of getting a design for the garden, plants and other needful materials. The project was not without critics. There were those who moaned that the existing design of the grounds was to be corrupted by the introduction of something foreign and incongruent with the total landscape. James Saraceno requested help and the San Diego Chapter of the California Nurserymens' Association responded. One of their members, Bruce Asakawa volunteered his services for the design.

To create a design in the vicinity of the Hord statue, Asakawa was faced with the task of creating a garden which would be separated by the wide walk leading to the West entrance of the building. This he solved by creating twin designs. To the bay front, the area curved rotund around the small plaza of the rotund fountain from which the pedestal bearing the sculpture, rested. The Administration Building itself is a handsome Spanish Colonial style of architecture popular in the '30's. There was a wide green lawn and a variety of palms already used in the landscaping.

Asakawa, aware of the natural and varied forms of Japanese landscaping, succeeded so greatly in creating a design to complement the existing landscape that one does not recognize the Friendship Garden as seeming alien. But here one does feel and know the discipline and symbolism of the Japanese garden, with its use of stones.

(continued on page 17)

James Saraceno, Garden Supervisor, County Administration Center, in the Japanese garden he helped to create, examines a ternstroemia, checking its growth.

NOTES ON PLATYCERIUM

by Alex D. Hawkes

The nomenclature of the single genus *Platycerium* has been among the most confused of any aggregation of cultivated ferns ever since these remarkable epiphytes and lithophytes attracted the attention of the connoisseur gardeners. The majority of published articles dealing with their taxonomy have been amateurish (these including my own, certainly, since much of my information was acquired from the very scanty available material in print) or downright erroneous.

In September 1964, Barbara Joe published a lengthy illustrated article "A Review of the Species of *Platycerium* (Polypodiacea) in *Baileya,* that "quarterly journal devoted to the botany of cultivated plants and especially to their identification, nomenclature, classification and history in

Photo courtesy Queensland Railways

Platycerium growing on rocks in Mt. Lamington National Park, Queensland, Australia. ***P. bifurcatum*** in center, flanked by ***P. grande.***

cultivation." This periodical is one which I recommend very highly to all serious students of plants; it is available on a subscription basis ($3.00 per year) from the Liberty Hyde Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Mrs. Joe's article is the first contemporary study of the Stag-Horn Ferns, and I believe everyone who is intrigued by or who collects these strange plants should acquire a copy for serious study! (Vol. 12, No. 3, dated September 1964 of *Baileya* is available from the above-noted address at 75 cents a copy.)

The author has done a tremendous amount of research, obviously, in the compilation of this work. But I fear that she is going to make every *Platyceriu*m collector as unhappy as I am by her decisions in print!

Early in 1965, I was privileged by a visit by G. J. de Joncheere, renowned pteridologist of the Netherlands. During his sojourn here, Mr. de Joncheere — who resided in Indonesia for many years, and who studied almost all of the Platyceriums in the wild in Africa, Australia and Malaysia as well, in preparation for his forthcoming definitive monograph of the group, — was kind enough to go over my Stag-Horn collection with me. He had of course, had occasion previously to read Barbara Joe's article. Our own "horticultural" identifications were again largely incorrect, according to our friend from Europe. But Mrs. Joe's decisions were often in error, too, it seemed!

We await the scheduled appearance of his monograph of the genus with impatience. And in the meantime, continue to study Barbara Joe's article on the subject since it is certainly the most extensive contribution toward our understanding of the group yet published.

Those of us who raise Platyceriums in Florida very much regret that Mrs. Joe did not have the opportunity to study our plants in addition to those in California where she resides. Since some of the new cultivars which she proposes, are already so well entrenched horticulturally in this and other parts of the world under names which she either considers synonymous or ignores, it is more than a bit disconcerting.

From correspondents in California, I gather that *Platycerium* enthusiasts there are puzzled by Barbara Joe's article, as well. Yet it is all we have to date, and perhaps we should be thankful for its availability.

Platyceriums In Australia

by Noel C. Jupp

Three species of Stag-Horn Ferns, the genus *Platyceriums* are found in Australia, *P. grande, P. bifurcatum,* in North Queensland, and *P. Hillii,* often erroneously called *P. alcicorne.*

Platycerium Hillii is found in all and every kind of situation from full sun to dense rain-forest, on rocks, and on almost every sort of tree. *P. grande* is much more selective, and while large quantities of it can be collected in a certain area of forest, a foray half a mile away in any direction can quite easily be the end of them, even though exactly the same ecological conditions are encountered. In the rain-forest, *Platycerium grande* almost always grows by itself, but *P. Hillii* grows in association with all kinds of epiphytic plants, such as orchids, Hare's-Foot Fern *Davallia pyxidata,* Bird's-Nest Fern *Asplenium Nidus* and Willow Fern *Asplenium falcatum.* When growing with *A. falcatum* it is a wonderful sight, as is also *A. Nidus* and A. *falcatum* in association (photo). The long, eight-to-ten-foot pendulous fronds of *Asplenium falcatum* are a perfect foil for the the upright, striking fronds of *A. Nidus.*

For some two years I have been recording maximum and minimum temperatures in epiphytic "host" trees and in my lathhouses, to show just how much our native Australian orchids, ferns, etc., can stand. In trees where I conducted these experiments were several specimens of *Platycerium Hillii* and *P. grande.* Thermometers were placed alongside of these, and minimum average temperatures were as follows: June — 40° F., July — 38° F., August — 39° F. Absolute minimum temperatures recorded were: June — 30° F., July — 30° F., and 28° F., and August — 31° F., and 30° F. These three months are our coldest season of the year, here "Down Under." In June of last year, I conducted a further experiment with *P. grande* by exposing it to differing degrees of temperature at varying lengths of time. At the lowest temperature, 24° F., for eight hours, the plants were damaged, but not severely, and two months later were growing vigorously again.

Japanese Garden from page 15

The plants found in the garden are little different from the plants found in many San Diego gardens. Cycads, frequently called Sago palms; Japanese black pine *pinus thunbergi,* Indian hawthorne raphiolepis, Buddha's belly Bamboo and Heavenly bamboo *nandina domestica,* Ternstroemia japonica, Japanese windmill palms, Dracaenas, Mondo grass and Japanese bearded iris, — all are here together.

Cycads, most ornamental plants of tropical or sub-tropical gardens, are slow-growing and therefore expensive. Anticipating their purchase, the fifty garden club members started working to raise the money. A cook book was compiled, published and sold. A raffle was held, and a contribution was received from a philanthropist interested in horticulture, the late Dr. Ralph Roberts. By Christmas 1965, the club had fourteen hundred dollars in its treasury. But Bruce Asakawa, who had done the design, had gone into the service and was no longer in San Diego; and the club had not been able to locate twin cycads for his design. *San Diego Tribune* columnist Neil Morgan called attention to the club's need, which brought a call from a La Mesa couple who had seventy-five year-old twin cycads which they would sell to the club. Veteran nurseryman Roy S. Takahashi donated many Oriental plants and cycads to the garden. An expert in Japanese landscaping, Mr. Takahashi made many visits to the garden to correct mistakes made in Bruce Asakawa's absence.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rongile who live in Wildwood Glen in Alpine heard that the club needed rock and they volunteered the lichen-covered granite rocks on their estate. Daniel Caudillo, gardener at Sea World, gave his time and made the rock selection and placement. Truly this is a garden of the people of San Diego for the people of Yokohama.

Now the garden is finished except for the sparse ground cover which must fulfill its task before the lichen-covered stones are fully complemented. At the present time the San Diego Chapter of National Electrical Contractors Association is making plans to give nightly illumination to Donal Hord's sculpture "Guardian of the Waters." It is their gift to the people of San Diego. It is good to know how many people cherish this sculpture and how much good will has emulated from it, and it seems most fitting that the garden in its vicinity is called the Friendship Garden.

A Book In The Hand

by Alice Mary Greer

THE HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS; 1905-1949; *Personal Recollections of William Hertrich, Curator Emeritus*. Huntington Library and Art Gallery; Printed by order of the Trustees of the Henry Huntington Library and Art Gallery as a tribute to William Hertrich on completion of his 45 years of service as Superintendent of the estate of Henry E. Huntington and as Curator of the Huntington Botanical Gardens; 167 pages; $5.00.

Recently, May 19, 1966, the *Los Angeles Times* ran headlines: "DESIGNER OF HUNTINGTON GARDENS DIES." William Hertrich, 88, nationally known horticulturist, who designed the Henry E. Huntington Library's famous botanical gardens, dies in a hospital following a brief illness.

At this time, we welcome this informative book, as a tribute to one who has left a magnificent handiwork for the benefit of the entire world.

Let us first meet William Hertrich himself. Born in Baden, Germany, in 1879, and, at the age of 16, apprenticed in horticulture and landscape gardening with Joseph Smetana Nurseries in Voralberg, Austria, he completed a four-year course in estate management. Following two years of enforced military training, he arrived in the United States in 1900. His sound training led to immediate employment by the horticultural firm of John Reck and Son of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

From there he continued further westward to visit his uncle in Orange County, California in 1906. This led to his employment as manager of the Rindge estate on Harvard Boulevard in Los Angeles. Subsequently he went to the Huntington estate when it was on the Ezra Child site in Los Angeles and later to his final post, the Huntington estate at San Marino, 550 acres situated eleven miles east of Los Angeles. Here he created and developed the wonderland that was the culmination of his skill and genius. The portrayal of the inception of the famous gardens, their construction, their growth and development, with sidelights touching the life of Mr. Huntington, all embellished with anecdotes and light humor, make for delightful reading.

His first development on the estate was the installation of the lily ponds which were excavated and planted with exotics, mostly obtained from E. D. Sturdevant in Hollywood. Giant leaves of Victoria *regia* which can support the weight of a child, were flowered outdoors in Southern California for the first time when heated water was used for the pool.

Next came the development of the palm collection from plants acquired from the Childs' Gardens and from estates scattered from San Diego to Santa Barbara. He traveled to Europe, Mexico, Guatemala, and the Pacific Islands and brought back seeds and plants to add to the garden. Much of the material was destroyed by the big — and rare freeze of 1913. Those plants which survived provided much information about the tolerance of palms to cold.

The Huntington cactus and succulent garden, started in 1908, now comprises over 25,000 plants from all over the world. Many were personally collected by Hertrich. Other collections on the estate include cycads, camellias, conifers, and eucalyptus as well as tropical fruits. Together with the Japanese Garden, these comprise a beautiful 550 acre park that since the death of Mr. Huntington has been opened to the public, as have the Huntington Art Gallery and the Huntington Library on the same site. These gardens are world famous and will ever be a testimony to William Hertrich, as will his volume of memoirs.

When we consider the stupendous task of creating, maintaining and financing these gardens, galleries and libraries one stands aghast. The synchronization and execution of these "enormities" have resulted in this case, in a near miracle. We see the results of the combination of the great monetary wealth of Huntington with the wealth of knowledge, good judgment, forward-looking devotion to purpose and skill and industry that were Curator Hertrich's, these coupled together in the interest of a great project.

While reading his recollections, the reader actually feels a part of the institution as Curator Hertrich touches

upon such subjects as the problems of water systems, lath houses, fencing, gophers and squirrels, glass houses, storm drains, flag poles, termites, sewers, plant catalog and horticultural library. Can you see why I use the word "enormity" in connection with running the estate and the painstaking chronicling of these problems by Mr. Hertrich. There are fascinating glimpses of the founding of San Marino and the Hotel Huntington, the Huntington Land and Improvement Company, the first Christmas in San Marino, the Blue Boy painting and the protection of art treasures and protective war measures, and of Mr. Huntington's illness and death.

Since this volume is sponsored by the Trustees of the Huntington Library and the Huntington Art Gallery, one would expect it to be a collector's item. It is beautifully planned and executed. The art design used on the covers and end-pages suggests the palms, lilies, cacti and flowers of the gardens that Hertrich loved and planted on the estate as noted in his memoirs. The paper, printing and binding are distinctive. There are numerous photographs of the gardens and dwellings during the years 1896 to 1949. One of the many delights of the book is the assembling of the materials covered in a logical, simple and clean cut way. The volume has 164 illustrations so fine that it is hard to determine which has the greater interest, the text or the pictures.

It is with great personal nostalgia that I speak of William Hertrich, for he was closely knit with our San Diego Floral Association during our early days. Many were the times that he, together with Miss Kate Sessions, Mrs. Mary A. Greer, Alfred D. Robinson, John Morley, Julius Wangenheim, George W. Marston or Hugh Evans or one of the Armstrongs participated in our activities, either as guest speaker, judge or visitor.

The years 1931 to 1935, when we of the Floral Association were first installing, then enlarging and finally dedicating the Kate Sessions Aloe Gardens at the east entrance to Balboa Park; — long since deteriorated; revived in part and now again struggling — those years found William Hertrich pitching right in with his characteristic quiet though rich enthusiasm and industry, helping us, giving freely of his superior knowledge. He guided in the landscape plans and actually contributed hundreds of our most valuable and rare specimens, many of which he had collected in foreign parts.

It was always enjoyable to hear Hertrich and Kate Sessions, or Alfred Robinson, perhaps, discussing some rare plant, disagreeing over the nomenclature, each one setting forth strong arguments. I noticed that it was usually Hertrich, in his quiet manner, who won the argument.

As a young girl, I used to serve as clerk, when he would judge, as he often did, at one of those phenomenal semi-annual Flower Shows staged by my mother, Mary A. Greer for more than 30 memorable years. Mr. Hertrich loved to judge at our shows; likewise everyone here, and in European centers, loved to have him as a judge. The rays of his knowledge, skill, urbane personality had its effect upon all of us. Whenever I was clerking for him, I would stay as near as possible with closed lips but with wide-open ears and eyes, so that his remarks and opinions might enrich my horticultural education!

His personality was akin in many ways to that of John Morley, former Superintendent and Director of Balboa Park, 1911 to 1939; — a man of few words, but every word hit the mark, — was not casual, — was meaningful. There were no frills about him; all was genuine and solid. Such was his speech, his career, his accomplishments and the writing of his memoirs, his own utterances via the pen.

William Hertrich was one of the last of the great European-trained horticulturists — in the same class with Hugh Evans, John Morley, Alfred D. Robinson, William Robinson of England. Men of his caliber do not come these days, — so we are deeply thankful that such as they have influenced us and have built the foundations upon which we now stand. Their deep imprint will ever be cherished.

Tenth Biennial Wilderness Plans Announced

The 10th biennial Wilderness Conference, sponsored by the Sierra Club, bringing together conservation leaders, legislators, agency administrators, land managers, academicians and others concerned with wilderness values and preservation, will be held April 7-9, 1967, at the Hilton Hotel in San Francisco.

The theme of the Conference will be "Wilderness and the Quality of American Life," Dr. James P. Gilligan, Conference Chairman, reports.

Program topics will include: The Wilderness Act in Practice (Friday morning), with representatives of the federal agencies that manage wilderness and representatives of the groups that use wilderness; The Wilderness Contribution to American Life (Friday afternoon), featuring three major speakers followed by a panel discussion; Forgotten Wilderness (Saturday morning), reviewing desert and underwater wilderness; and The Quality of American Wilderness (Saturday afternoon) with three speakers followed by a panel discussion.

Conference speakers include Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman; George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, National Park Service; Boyd L. Rasmussen, Director, Bureau of Land Management; Frank Moss, United States Senator from Utah; news analyst Edward P. Morgan; TV news and political analyst Albert Burke; economist L. Gregory Hines; historian Roderick Nash; Reverend Rudolph Gilbert; Michael Frome of the American Forestry Association; and Walter P. Taylor of the Desert Protective Council.

In addition to a banquet and luncheon, there will be a field trip to Big Basin and Henry Cowell Redwoods State Parks on Sunday, April 9, with a picnic lunch, transportation by chartered bus.

All sessions are open to the general public. Registration fee for the Conference is $5 (students, $2.50). Other costs are: Friday banquet, $6.50; Saturday luncheon $4.75; Sunday trip and lunch $5. A registration form is included in the January Sierra Club Bulletin. Additional forms and information can be furnished by Mrs. Maxine McCloskey, Executive Assistant, 1967 Wilderness Conference, 93 Florada Avenue, Piedmont, California 94610.

The Wilderness Conference, launched modestly in 1949, has grown steadily to a position of prominence among conservationists. In 1965, some 1,200 persons attended.

Calendar of Care

Down-to-Earth Gardening for February & March

by Dick Hull, Plantsman

IN most areas when winter snows are over and melted, spring is nigh. However, here in the southwest with no snow and a very flexible seasonal pattern, beware! Our spring can still bring a light frost on a clear night.

Swelling buds on deciduous shrubs and trees will mark the arrival of spring. Thermal belts and many isolated sheltered warm spots will announce the season first. It is in these areas that tender tropicals should be planted.

For those with limited time to work out in the garden, this time of year could be their busiest season. Since plants are dormant for such a short period of time, a great many projects have to be accomplished. Bare-root planting, the moving of non-tropical shrubs and small trees, dormant pruning and spraying, setting out bedding plants and sowing seeds for early summer color and vegetable gardens, these are but a few. Listing your projects and setting up a system of priority, will help greatly to accomplish them all.

If you have room for a few new plants, or are replacing some old varieties, now is the earliest time to put in roses, Shasta daisies, phlox and gerberas. Do consider artichokes and rhubarb for use in a shrub planting. Both of these plants make a striking contrast of foliage color with the bonus of an edible product as well. A word of caution however—there is a period of several months when the foliage is not at its best.

Globe artichoke, *Cynara scolymus,* belongs to the family Compositae. It is native to Mediterranean Europe and the Canary Islands. Full exposure to sunshine is important and necessary for good flower buds. The soil should be deeply dug and lightly manured a week before planting. The planted root division will shortly become a vigorous growing thistle-like perennial, three to four feet high with bold silver green foliage. Stout stems, bearing large fleshy flower heads appear, starting in early summer and continuing into late summer. Placing this plant next to a good dark green foliage such as rhubarb is quite stunning.

Rhubarb or pieplant is derived from varieties of *Rheum Rhaponticum,* a Siberian plant. The plant thrives in ordinary soil but gives better results in soil which has been deeply dug and much humus added. Keep the plants four feet apart and the crowns or tops just barely covered with soil. The bed should then be top-dressed with manure or rich compost. In well-drained soils, water freely and often. During the first season after planting, the leaves should not be pulled too heavily but in the following years they may be pulled as needed until mid-summer. Also, remove the flower spikes as soon as noticed since this will help the plant to continue producing leaves.

In general, try to get all bare-root planting done while plants are still dormant. Upon arrival in nurseries these are put into a bed of wet shavings or sawdust to keep the roots moist. However, as soon as the days start warming up, this brings on growth of fine new roots. These are usually damaged or destroyed in planting and the newly set-out plants are set back considerably as a result.

When growth is starting, plants need food to grow on. The type of soil, plant and time to apply is all-important to obtain the best results.

It can not be really said which is the better fertilizer—organic or inorganic. The particular purpose for which they are used often determines their suitability. The advantage that inorganic fertilizers have over organic types is that they are readily available and quick acting. Their most common disadvantage is their lack of "staying power." Urea form fertilizers are an exception. Applications of inorganic types must be made more often, as they are either used up quickly or are leached below the root zone before they can be fully used by the plant. Organics usually release their nutrients more slowly and so serve the needs of the plants longer. Many of the commercial fertilizers on the market are a combination of both. In turn, you get a fast reaction from the one and lasting power from the other.

Fertilizer formulas are commonly expressed in three figures separated by dashes, or in boxes. An example is the well-known 5-10-5. This indicates the proportions in which the elements are found by percentage of weight. The first number 5 in the example refers to the amount of nitrogen, 10—to the amount of phosphorus and the third figure, 5, to the amount of potassium. In picking a fertilizer for a given plant, check first to find out what the plant needs and when. Then obtain a balanced fertilizer in formula closest to the need. Many of these are already packaged for special needs as Rose food, Citrus food, etc.

Bedding plants of virtually all summer blooming annuals may be set out in the Coastal belt areas now. Inland, postpone the planting until danger of frost is past. Seed for cosmos, scabiosa, petunia, larkspur and sweet alyssum should be sown where the plants are to remain, but thinning of them later will help to make healthier, sturdier plants.

Oranges, limes, lemons and other citrus trees can be planted in mid-March without the fear of a set-back by frost. Make sure that the tree is planted at the same level that it was grown in the field. Build a good sized water basin around the tree and water in well. March is also a good time to start feeding established citrus trees. The newly-set-out ones can be lightly fertilized at around six week intervals until fall. Also be sure to watch for the appearance of red spider and aphids on the new growth. Gone unnoticed for a few weeks, these pests cause considerable damage.

For the summer vegetable garden, sow now seeds of leaf lettuce, carrots, onions, parsnips, spinach, green beans and peas, if they haven't already been planted. Corn, cucumbers, melons and other hot summer vegetables should wait until the soil warms a little more. While you are waiting for the correct sowing time, make sure that the soil is ready to receive the seed.

Another year of gardening is ahead for us all. The test of gardening is its fidelity to pattern year after year. When every charm of bloom and scent have been swept away and the bare, undraped character of the plant alone remains, gardening still holds steadfast and the joy of the garden still survives with us. In just such a moment, the garden becomes a beautiful symbol of immortality.

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Orchids

by Byron H. Geer
San Diego County Orchid Society

I HAVE often wondered why it is that the Cypripediums, or Lady Slipper Orchids, are not more common in today's collections. In England, where the serious culture of Orchids sort of had its beginning, any collection worthy of the name has a section devoted solely to them. Perhaps here it is a matter of education, and this is likely to be a long, uphill fight since people seem to be extremely fond of them or dislike them just as intensely.

There ought to be a middle ground somewhere and I am sure that there is. To me they are among the most charming of the Orchids and certainly the most rewarding for the care that goes into their growing. Those who don't like them cite two main reasons for not having them, and, upon analysis, neither reason holds up at all. You are apt to hear that they look contrived, artificial or 'patent leathery.' So what? Regardless of how they may look, the fact remains that they are not artificial and I think that it's rather clever of Mother Nature to achieve the effect. This seems to me to be a totally inadequate reason for shying away from them. You may also be told that they have a short blooming season, and this is utter nonsense. If individual flowers lasting for six weeks and a total blooming period extending approximately five months is a short blooming season I miss my guess. The hardy outdoor Cyps. start their first flush of bloom about the first of December, and I have had late bloomers hanging on at Fair time in July. There may be other outdoor Orchids that do better than this, but I haven't found them yet.

On the other hand, those things that we can find to like about the Cyp. are many. They are hardy, taking in their stride the low temperatures that set the Cymbidiums back; they are lovers of deep shade, which makes them an ideal solution for the garden spot where nothing seems to want to grow well; they multiply rapidly and bloom on every new growth; there is an endless variety of color and color combinations; the individual flowers last for weeks either on the plant or cut; they are not demanding in their requirements and they are not expensive to buy or maintain. With all this working for us, the Cyp. should be a common garden plant, rather than the comparative rarity it now is.

The culture of Cyps. is of the simplest. They seem to prefer pots to being planted out, and this is all to the good since most people want to use them as indoor plants while they are in bloom. (One word of caution on this. If you do bring them inside to enjoy the flowers, wait until the bloom is fully opened and hardened off a day or two. As with other Orchids, sudden changes in temperature and/or light conditions can cause bud drop.) A very light, porous, well

drained compost suits their needs. I have had excellent results with fine grade fir bark, redwood soil amendment and crushed, dry oak leaves. (*Not leaf mold.*) This combination is on the acid side and provides continuous nutrient from bacterial breakdown of the oak leaf portion. Potting is best done immediately after flowering since this is when new growths are normally initiated, but if necessary it can be done at any time of year with no appreciable adverse effect. Repot only when the compost is badly broken down or there is no further room for the plant to grow in the pot. Usually the Cyps. will have separated out into natural divisions, but if they have not, divide, leaving at least three growths to a crown. Dead roots should be removed and the plants repotted firmly at exactly the same level they were originally growing. Planting depth is emphasized here because it is important.

There is a school of thought with which I strongly disagree, that says that Cyps. should not be fed during their blooming season. I can't see the logic in this. Granted that growth is slowed considerably during the flowering period, it takes a lot out of any Orchid plant to put up a bloom spike and it doesn't make sense to me to deprive the plant of nutrient at this critical time. Consequently, my Cyps. get a feeding every second week all year long. Any good balanced fertilizer will do the job, but mine seem to react best to an across-the-board balanced ratio of Nitrogen/Phosphorus/Potash. Organic fish emulsions are excellent and the least expensive.

Watering practices with the Cyps. are as important as they are with the other Orchids. Cyps. have no pseudobulbs for water storage and the heavy, fleshy leaves are the only means of moisture retention. Their proper compost will stay damp once it has been thoroughly wet, and in the shade where Cyps. thrive, the pots should not dry out too rapidly. Watering once a week during the winter months seems about right, with an increase to twice or three times a week to combat the heat of summer. Never dry is the rule with Cyps. as well as with Cymbidiums.

If you are looking for eye stoppers and conversation pieces in the garden, the showy Cyps. are a sure bet. The satisfaction to you of their rich coloring, their airy grace and long lasting quality, their ease in growing and flowering will be extra dividends.

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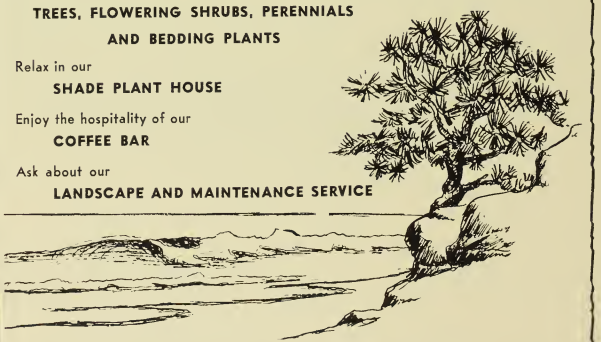

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Roses

by J. Wells Hershey and
Mary Jane Hershey
San Diego Rose Society

WHILE rosarians in the majority of our fifty states are dreaming about and planting their rose gardens for next spring, catching up on their reading, or just plain relaxing while they contemplate their snow covered bushes, Californians find that they must "pay the piper" for their ten month's growing season. Newcomers to our state have found that they cannot wait until the "dormant season" to prune their roses, but must force them into dormancy by pruning and defoliating their bushes.

Do you have your rose bushes pruned? No? You had better hurry! Don't belong to that '60 days or less bunch,' if you are planning to have blooms for the spring rose show. As you were advised in the last issue of this magazine, most pruning and planting should be done in December or January. The impetus behind this, to members of the San Diego Rose Society at least, is the upcoming date of their annual rose show, which has been set for April 22nd and April 23rd, Conference Building, Balboa Park (additional information will be given in the next issue). However, not all rose growers prune in January, for various reasons such as location, weather and variety of the rose.

Location and weather: We live in the inland area where it is possible to have frost the latter part of February. In San Diego County, El Cajon Valley, Poway, Escondido and Vista are classified as "inland" areas. We pruned in January (about 100 days before the show), will feed in February and we hope for the best. Others, in this same zone, wait until the danger or frost is past, will prune in mid-February to be followed by an accelerated feeding program, and also will hope for the best! In the coastal areas, growers must consider the possibility of low foggy weather instead of frost.

Variety: In every area we must consider the variety of the rose when we prune. This is important not only for the timing of the blooms for a certain event but also in order to have a long period of color in the rose garden. Some roses will bloom earlier than others; there is a variance of 60 to 90 days from pruning to first good blooms. Ask your nurseryman, he can tell you the best rose to select for the purpose you have in mind. If you have several bushes of one variety (and this is the best way to know and enjoy a specific variety), try delayed pruning, that is: if you have six Granadas, prune two, two weeks later prune two more bushes, and two weeks later prune the last two. In this manner, you would have the blooms of this variety extended to six weeks or more instead of the usual three weeks.

Why don't you keep a record of your roses this year? It is not too late. If the time of pruning and the time of blooming of each variety is marked on a calendar, the next year it will only be a matter of consulting the calendar. Also mark down your watering, feeding and spraying program, which are fairly routine, so that if you decide to change, or make a report, you will have the facts and figures. Pruning after the first crop of blooms has gone will be discussed in the next issue of this magazine.

February is the month in which you check your rose bed — cleaning out those weeds you missed in January; spray, if you have not done so, and mulch. We defoliated our rose bushes with a dormant spray prior to pruning, and sprayed again after pruning and cleaning-up our garden. All the loose mulch in your rose bed, including weeds and fallen leaves, should be scraped off. This will remove any spores of mildew and rust that are carried over in the soil. Scraping of this loose mulch will keep the rose's bud union from being buried, which could happen if a new mulch is put on each year and the old one not removed. Then spray thoroughly, covering all parts of the rose bushes, saturating the soil, because even with loose mulch removed, there may be some spores of mildew and rust present, also the eggs and adults of aphis and red spider.

Hedges and shrubs close to the rose garden should be sprayed at the same time, and while this preventive treatment will not keep the garden clean until the roses bloom, it will retard the growth of fungus diseases and keep the insects from getting an early start. Some rosarians use the spray at half strength and spray several days in succession. Following the garden clean-up, mulch is then applied, and the best mulch to apply is a matter of opinion. We happen to like and use "Mr. Buckel's Best" manure delivered to our yard, fifteen yards at a time, and of which our neighbors have not

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complained — after all, they have horses! Now, the distaff side of the "we" likes sawdust, wood chips, coarse ground bark, wood shavings, bean straw, ground corn cobs, cocoa hulls or buckwheat hulls, anything but "Mr. Buckel's Best!" Now that this mulching is all done, doesn't your garden look nice?

March is the month in which the schedule for the regular care of your roses should be established. You must water, feed and check your rose bushes periodically in order to have the quality of blooms you desire. Roses must have water, but in Southern California, soil varies from heavy clay to decomposed granite, so how often to water, only you can determine. Your watering schedule may be too much or too little for a garden only a block away from you. A moisture meter is a good investment—again we say—ask your nurseryman. Roses must be fed. Select the fertilizer, and follow the directions—on the package of commercial fertilizer the contents and instructions are always given. Bushes should be fed at least every six weeks.

Another thing to do in March is disbudding if necessary (and it usually is). Disbudding is the practice of removing side buds (flower buds or cane buds) when they are tiny. It is done to obtain one single flower on a long stem, by allowing all the nourishment to go into the terminal or end flower, resulting in a much larger bloom. It is simple to do—all you need is a steady hand, and the time to do it every day or two, and a little practice. This must be done as soon as the side buds appear. If you neglect to disbud for a week, you may find growth four inches long. Hybrid Teas must be disbudded and Grandifloras may or may not be disbudded, whichever you prefer, for entries in a flower show. Floribundas should not be disbudded except for the removal of the central terminal bud when the spray is small. In most instances, if the terminal bud is not removed, it will bloom first, and be past its prime when the majority of buds in the spray are opening. Floribunda means "many flowers" and that is what you should have. There is one instance when you do not disbud, and that is when a base shoot or cane grows from the bud union. As this lush growth develops, it should be allowed to grow to its full height and bloom. Also known as a basal break, if disbudded to get one long stemmed bloom, that bloom would be a poor keeper, and also you would rob the rose bush of wood that could produce blooms for the next four years. Do not confuse a basal break with a sucker. A sucker is a shoot that comes up from the understock **below** the bud, and should be removed by digging carefully below the bud and pulling it off with a pair of pliers from the root. If in doubt about a base shoot being a sucker, let it grow until it blooms. A sucker will bear different blooms from the rest of the rose bush.

With so many new roses on the market this year, we decided to see how they are doing. Each rosarian has in his garden at least one old rose that he dearly loves and would not think of discarding, so when Jim Kirk of Poway said that **Dame Edith Helen** (A. Dickson '26) was being pushed out of his garden by **Bermudiana** we started to ask questions. It has very large pink blooms with the outside petals a deeper shade, giving a two-toned effect, very fragrant, five to six inch wide flowers, and grows to five feet. He also told us about the following: **Gay Princess** (AARS '67)—Big bush, four feet high, produces large well formed blooms singly as well as in cluster, all in bloom at once. One can always get a boutonniere rose off of it, shell pink in color. It is like **Jiminy Cricket** but taller. **Roman Holiday** (AARS '67) — Large clusters of brilliant orange-red flowers; best floribunda for color; four or five bushes makes a mass of bloom, petals fall clean, and in six weeks time will be in full bloom again; bloomed continuously through the season. **Bewitched** (AARS '67)—Grows singly, disease resistant, has good color—bright pink, flower lasts long on the bush which is large, grew four feet in one year, hybrid tea, early flowering. **Lucky Lady** (AARS '67)—Grandiflora: Bi-color lavender pink, bush grows like **Pink Parfait**, but has large blooms — 30 petals. **Flaming Peace**—Hybrid Tea: Developed from Peace rose, sold in Europe under name **Kronenborg**, like Peace is a two-year bush—that is, it takes two years before it produces consistently the high-centered six-inch wide blooms of dark red above and golden yellow below. **Lemon Spice** — Hybrid Tea — Is one of the outstanding light yellows, highly fragrant, very good. **Simon Bolivar**—Hybrid Tea: Very good form, low grower, has 35 to 40 petals, is a vivid red. **Lady X**—Hybrid Tea: This rose is more pink than lavender, may convert some of the members of the anti-lavender clan; it tends to have a weak neck.

Well, this covers nine of the thirty or more new roses introduced this 1967 season. We shall continue this review next issue. If you have any questions, please come to the monthly meetings of the San Diego Rose Society which meets on the third Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. in the Floral Building, Balboa Park; or feel free to write to us in care of this magazine.

On September 5, 1966, one of the world's best known hybridizers, Eugene S. Boerner, Treasurer and Director of the Jackson Perkins Company, died. Last June his floribunda, **Gay Princess**, was named an All-American Rose Selection for 1967. Nine of his floribundas have been chosen for this national award: **Fashion, Vogue, Ma Perkins, Jiminy Cricket, White Bouquet, Gold Cup, Ivory Fashion, Saratoga,** and **Apricot Nectar.** In addition, two of his hybrid tea roses were selected for the All-America award: **Katherine T. Marshall** and **Diamond Jubilee.** Other famous creations of Mr. Boerner were **Mexicana, John F. Kennedy, Polynesian Sunset, Americana** and **Hawaii.**

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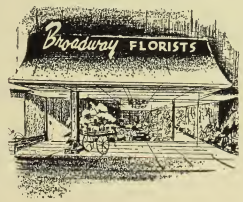

Alice and Allan Zukor
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ARE you feeling discouraged when you look at your iris garden lately? Do your plants look pathetic, skimpy, and small to you? Are you beginning to doubt that they could possibly develop into those long anticipated blooms by mid-April?

Take heart, it's time now to wake them up from their long winter's nap, give them a good feeding, a deep watering, launch them on their rapid growth period which will culminate in about two and one-half months with their glorious spring showing. Because of their rapid rate of growth it is most important to keep them well watered during this period. While irises have long been noted for their remarkable ability to fend for themselves, their response to extra care is exceedingly rewarding. If you did not get your fertilizing done in late January it is very important to do it as soon as possible. The most commonly recommended type of fertilizer for this season is a 5-10-10 formula, using a handful sprinkled around each clump, scratched in, and well watered. Fertilizer with a higher nitrogen content should not be used at this time as the plants may tend to go to leaf rather than bloom.

Many of the finest show flowers of recent years have been brought about by the use of a 0-10-10 liquid formula applied about the first of February, first of March, and the first of April. This seems to intensify the color and enlarge the blooms. Trace elements can be added also — especially in soils depleted of iron and zinc. The Spuria irises should have this fertilizing now as well as the tall bearded irises. The Louisianas should be fed now also, but with an acid fertilizer such as is used for camellias.

All this fertilizing and watering will have the weeds thriving also in no time at all, and of course getting them while they are small is the best way to cope with this problem. We have found that the handiest tool for weeding is the disk type hoe which enables you to get close up to the rhizomes without chopping into them. With a little practice this method saves a great deal of time and energy and also does a good job of cultivating, since it never goes too deep.

It would also be a good idea to check for aphids now. They are most often found down in the heart of the center fan of the plants. This original fan is a favorite winter resort of the tulip aphid and as the bloomstalk is forming in the earliest spring these little pests can cause it to develop in a deformed manner with the blooms bunched together on a short stalk. The side fans are not generally affected this way, just the older center one. Care must be taken that the spray is directed down into the hearts of these fans and not just sprayed out on the leaves. A systemic spray, however, would have no trouble eliminating these aphids no matter where they choose to hide and its effect would last over a longer period of time.

Brownish rings appearing on the leaves of iris, called Leaf Spot, are common along the coastal area or where overhead sprinkling is used. While this is a rather unsightly condition of the iris foliage if it is present in a great degree, it does no harm to the plant or to the flowers. It is easier to prevent than to clear up and the best way is to remove and destroy all leaves found to have it. As it is spread by splashing water, it can be eliminated by cutting below the spots if not too much leaf is involved. Too much cutting on a single plant is not recommended, however. If Leaf Spot is of great concern to you, a fungicide containing Zineb can be used followed by a second application ten days later.

Spring is just around the corner and iris time is coming up fast, so let's get those hungry little irises fed!

Fuchsias

by Morrison W. Doty
San Diego Fuchsia Society

BY FAR the most common complaint of Fuchsia growers this season seems to have been plants dying without very obvious causes. Most of them were basket or container types, even many fine specimen plants, that had looked lush and healthy when last checked with pride by the grower.

In almost every instance that we observed, however, there was some question about the proper watering, or maintenance of continual moisture necessary to fuchsia survival in this semi-desert climate. A few days of absence, illness, or forgetfulness, especially when there were drying winds, was the commonest cause of plant losses.

Poor plant mixtures, without enough moisture-holding material was often a cause; the good soil, leaf-mold, peat, sponge rock, or whatever should have been there, was absent or washed away by previous waterings, and not replenished. Even during this normally dormant time for Fuchsias, basket and container plants should be checked for **under the surface** moisture, sufficient for healthy survival. However, keeping them **too wet** can be dangerous especially in cold shaded locations, by making the earth temperature cold enough for frosting of the plant or for root-rot. There are always some frosted plants in low, or cold gardens of this area to discourage the new California gardener, but most fuchsias survive surprisingly with proper care. Don't feed, prune or even water much at first, or until they show signs of life ready to accept watering. Wet clammy earth may be up to 20° colder than the drier soil of a preferred warmer location. Try moving frosted container plants to more warmth and light, not in direct sun, then wait and watch.

The new Fuchsia year must start off with the all-important pruning to keep the plant in proper shape, and to provide the new growth without which there can be no abundant bloom. Most growers now do some pruning and shaping of Fuchsias in late summer and Fall, and some, even nurserymen, prefer early dormancy pruning to spring pruning. But middle or late February after all danger of frost in your location, is most recommended in this area. Lightly frosted plants may have the tips removed; badly frosted parts are best let alone until recovery. Dry plants should be watered a bit, but let the surface dry between waterings, and give it no real pruning until the plant seems vigorous again. Keep in mind always the proper shape for each type—bush, basket, espalier, trailer or tree. Most Fuchsias will stand cutting back to three or four leaf nodes with benefit, and will survive usually much more drastic cutting of sturdy stock. So do not be afraid to prune your plants, to the proper shape and size. Bushes may be headed high or low, according to their place as background, foreground, or border in your garden plan. Cut weak, old growth and stragglers out. The tendency of tree types to bush must be curbed by rubbing off trunk buds as they appear. For basket and container plants, cut back almost to the edge, or within two or three nodes, leaving if possible a bit of green as insurance against adverse conditions. An espaliered fuchsia must also be kept within its wall pattern, retied and trimmed. As the plants grow after pruning, pinch the tips off to grow a sturdier abundant bloomer. But stop pinching two weeks before blooming.

Pruning time is good for selecting cuttings of your favorite varieties to propagate new stock. Tip growth cuttings of vigorous plants not over three or four inches long are best. Dip in a planting hormone and press down firmly, minus the lower leaves, into a flat of moist sharp sand, with a bit of leaf mold or peat added. In a warm, protected nook with filtered sunlight and even without bottom heat, you may have little plants ready for two-inch pots in about three weeks. No feeding or fertilization beyond what is in a good mild planting mix is needed until they are transferred to larger pots. High nitrogen fertilizer such as 10-5-5 is best for early feeding, for good sturdy lush plant growth.

As blooming time nears, change to a low nitrogen-high-phosphorus formula, like 4-10-8 for abundant bloom. Provide constant moisture, feed every two or three weeks and your reward will be a healthy fuchsia that is a delight all season.

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Organic Fish Concentrate

**ALL PURPOSE
LIQUID FERTILIZER**

**For LAWNS—DICHONDRA
SHRUBS—FLOWERS
VEGETABLES—FRUITS**

FULL BLOOM
AHEAD

Use

ARAGRO

4-10-8

Blended with Deodorized
Organic Fish Concentrate

Specially formulated for
LARGE FLOWERS
MORE FRUIT FLAVOR

WHEN
NATURE NEEDS
A HELPING HAND
—and She Usually Does

FEED YOUR
FUCHSIAS — AZALEAS
LAWNS — DICHONDRA
AND AFRICAN VIOLETS

ARAGRO
FISH EMULSION

Dahlias

by Larry Sisk
San Diego County Dahlia Society

SPRING is in the air for many dahlia hobbyists. It's time to plan and before long it will be time to plant.

Those looking forward to exhibiting at the fair the last of June will start planting by mid-March. To get last year's crop of roots ready for setting out, the gardener will remove them from storage, dampen them, and place them where they can get some heat. This "waking up" process will start the growing cycle and cause the dormant eyes to awaken and send out little shoots that will develop into plants.

Some dahlia gardeners already have roots on the bench, with electric cables turned on to hurry the process along. In fact, the roots will have been started in lots of garden sheds and glass houses by late January.

The early starters wanted to grow plants from cuttings, and will continue to take slips to make green plants right up to late April.

This procedure is easy, enabling the gardener to get more than one plant from one root—highly desirable when the new or scarce varieties are bought for as much as $5 to $15 per root. This price isn't so high when four or five plants can be had from one tuber through the taking of slips.

First the root is moistened and kept on a moist bed of sand or vermiculite —on the bed, not in it; the crown of the root should not be covered. Ideal heat would be 55 to 65 degrees to start the shoot growing. When the shoot develops into a plant of two sets of leaves, or three to five inches in height, it should be cut just above the first node, close to the tuber.

By using a sharp knife or razor blade to do the cutting, the little slip should be trimmed with about an eighth of an inch of stem remaining under the lowest node. This node then is ready for dipping into Rootone and placing in wet sand or suitable rooting medium.

Kept moist, but not wet, in an even heat of 55 to 65, the slip should develop roots in 12 to 16 days, when it will be ready for potting. Dahlias like a potting soil a little on the sandy side—three parts garden soil, one part sand.

After the first cutting is taken, two or more additional shoots will appear on the dahlia root, permitting the slipping of additional starts. When all the desired starts are taken the root still may be planted, with only one shoot permitted to grow.

If cuttings are not desired, the roots may be planted out as soon as the shoots appear, or they may be allowed to develop plants while still on the warming bench and then planted out —with the plant kept above ground.

When planting dahlia roots, it is best to place a stake—one inch square and four to six feet high — in the bed first, then dig a hole about six inches deep and large enough so the root can be placed on its side, with the eye, shoot, or plant up, two to three inches from the stake. Do not stand the root on end.

Cover the root with soil, banking the soil carefully around the plant, if any, so that the leaves remain free. If there are no leaves—just the eye or a small shoot — cover the root and moisten the ground. Nature will do the rest, sending the shoot through the soil and forming a fast growing plant. Watering the root will be necessary only if the soil becomes dusty-dry. After the plant develops, a regular watering routine is recommended.

Dahlias may be grown in any home garden or flower bed, singly or by the hundred. A spot 18 inches square will accommodate one plant. For more, allow 18 square inches for medium or small varieties, and 24 to 30 inches square for the large ones.

Camellias from page 7

Most are singles with some semi-double and double forms. A choice of varieties will provide blooms from September to March. This shrub has unlimited landscape value. Plant it in full sun or partial shade. It is easy to grow and has showy flowers with handsome dark green, small leaf foliage. The growth habits are attractive and variable, with pliable branches which lend themselves to controlled shaping in the landscape. They are well suited to hedges, espalier, ground cover, hanging baskets, and are excellent container plants. Many nurseries sell plants already trained in whichever form that you prefer.

Container grown camellias are also useful in landscaping. The camellia is an excellent container plant due to its slow growth and adaptability. It can be transported around the garden or onto patios and porches to create any desired effect as occasion may demand. It can be used to beautify any area or blank space temporarily or permanently. Container plants provide camellias as landscape subjects where soil conditions in the garden are improper for growing them in the ground.

Careful garden landscape planning will bring rewards in the future as well as providing beauty for the present. Let the camellia be a part of that plan and its abundant and attractive blossoms will brighten your garden during gray winter days. Their general appearance maintained throughout the year definitely identifies the camellia as a valuable garden shrub.

Horticultural Displays In Balboa Park Lath House

Don't miss the Exhibits in Balboa Park Lath House, beyond the Lily Pool. February features Begonias, semperflorens and some Richmondensis. Tulips on display include Asta Nielsen.

It is expected that March 16-20 will see the breath-taking masses of lilies in the large center circle and the four adjacent squares,—all in honor of the Easter season.

San Diego Botanical Garden Foundation, Inc.

by Penny Bunker

THE charter membership year for the San Diego Botanical Garden Foundation has ended, but the enthusiastic organization is ever growing and expanding, looking toward its goal of developing an adequate Garden Center. The year 1966 ended with twenty horticultural groups and many individuals holding honor charter memberships.

On January 6, 1967 a meeting of the Board of Councilors for the Foundation elected its first set of officers. The Board of Councilors are representatives from the member organizations and individuals appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Foundation.

The new officers are:

MR. E. A. O'BLENESS .....*Chairman*
MR. BYRON H. GEER ....*Vice-Chairman*
MRS. WALTER BUNKER .....*Secretary*
MR. ARTHUR B. DAY .....*Treasurer*

It is with pride that we present the first Board of Councilors:

Alfred D. Robinson Begonia Society
MISS MYRLE PATTERSON
Convair Garden Club
MR. HENRY S. BOYD
Flower Arrangers' Guild
MRS. NINA O'BLENESS
La Mesa Garden Club
(Woman's Club)
MRS. MARY JANE HERSHEY
Men's Garden Club of San Diego
MR. R. M. MIDDLETON
North County Shade Plant Club
MR. H. M. CHADWELL
Palomar Cactus & Succulent Society
MR. HOWARD VOSS
San Diego Bonsai Society, Inc.
*
San Diego Bromeliad Society
MRS. CLEOVES HARDIN
San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society
MR. FRANK MOUSSEAU
San Diego Camellia Society
MRS. PEG WHITE
San Diego County Dahlia Society
MRS. MILDRED MIDDLETON
S.D.-Imperial Counties Iris Society
MR. ARTHUR B. DAY
San Diego County Orchid Society
MR. BYRON H. GEER
San Diego Floral Association
MRS. BETTY COOPER
San Diego Fuchsia Society
*
San Diego Nurserymen's Association
MR. WALTER ANDERSEN, JR.
San Diego Rose Society
MR. CARL TRUBY
San Miguel Branch,
American Begonia Society
MRS. DOROTHEA ORNDORFF
Southwestern Group, Judges Council
MRS. ALICE MILLER
Councilors-at-Large
MR. E. A. O'BLENESS
MRS. WALTER BUNKER
MR. GILBERT VOSS

(*Note: Club Councilors have not been appointed as yet.)

Next meeting of Councilors: April 7, 1967, 7:30 p.m., Floral Building.

IS YOUR GARDEN CLUB A MEMBER OF THIS COUNCIL?

For several years, the San Diego Orchid Society has sponsored a special preview night preceding their annual show—donating part of the proceeds to the Foundation. This year, *March 31, 1967* will be another grand Preview night preceding the Orchid Show of April 1 and 2. Let us all show our appreciation for their efforts by enthusiastically supporting the show and the Foundation.

Memberships are always open to everyone.

In our garden language, the seed has been planted and watered; *Now* we must nurture it for growth—to bring into reality our prize—the Botanical Garden Center.

200th Birthday Floral Committee

by Joan Betts and Alice Zukor

FLORAL CALENDAR

Approved November 17, 1966
at
Floral Committee Meeting

MONTH	FLOWER	PLANT	TREE
JANUARY	Stock	Pyracantha	Palms
FEBRUARY	Flowering Bulbs	Camellia	Acacia
MARCH	Orchid	Azalea	Flowering Fruit
APRIL	Rose	Lilies	Citrus
MAY	Iris	Geranium	Magnolia
JUNE	Carnation	Fuchsia	Jacaranda
JULY	Gladiolus	Hibiscus	Flowering Eucalyptus
AUGUST	Dahlia	Begonias	Pepper
SEPTEMBER	Daisy	Oleander	Bottle Brush
OCTOBER	Chrysanthemum	Statice	Olive
NOVEMBER	Bird of Paradise	Bougainvillea	Liquidambar
DECEMBER	Poinsettia	California Holly	Pines

THE Floral Committee, along with the 200th Anniversary Board of Directors, has been in existence over six months now, making plans for San Diego's year-long celebration in 1969. A feeling of accomplishment over rewarding and ambitious plans as they shape up and become firm, applies not only to this committee but also to the other hard-working groups giving of their time and efforts to this banner year of 1969.

Floral Committee spirits are high as we keep on schedule to meet our "Flower Basket of the Nation" goals with the cooperation and enthusiasm we are receiving from all sides.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN copy deadline was too early to announce in the last issue the Official Flower—Plant—Tree Calendar voted on at the November 17th meeting. We proudly print it above as a guide to our plants and plans from now through 1969. To sum up the reasons for the above selections we quote from the Minutes of the November 17, 1966 meeting:

"Prime consideration was given to co-ordinating our major San Diego Flower Shows into the Floral Calendar, plus selecting cut flowers, plants and trees which are native to this area; abundant; easy-to-grow; and in bloom most profusely in the month designated." It was interesting to note that while it was assumed flowering trees would be the final selection, the majority present voted to include the palm, olive and pine with the flowering tree choices because these are identified with our city and climate.

At the January 19th Floral Committee meeting, additional flowers, plants and trees will be discussed and added as supplementary to the above finalized list.

The purpose of this Calendar is to encourage our city and county homeowners to plant and display these flowers, plants and trees. To coordinate with nursery promotion and sales and with newspaper coverage in their Garden Sections, and to assist new residents and old residents alike in Floral beautification for 1969, we must begin now for peak blooming in two years.

The above calendar naturally will be incorporated into our theme pictured on this page, of Saint Francis of Assisi beside a huge woven basket which will contain these monthly changing flowers and plants. There will be at least ten such outstanding displays, set in key locations in the city and county which will be enjoyed by residents and visitors alike both by day and night. One huge 12-foot Saint Francis of Assisi, it is anticipated, will be created of terra cotta colored concrete and be in place this year at an entrance to the city to bring into reality our floral theme for 1969.

An added signal for this month: Remind and encourage all of our major Flower Show groups to inform us of their firm dates for their Flower Shows for 1969. We must have this information NOW for the composite Activities Calendar to coordinate the dates of all groups' events to prevent overlapping of activities. Please continue to write us your suggestions pertaining to our part in this great celebration—it is appreciated.

Joan Betts,
Chairman Floral Committee
Alice Zukor, *Co-chairman*

San Diego 200th Anniversary, Inc.
County Administration Center 8th Floor
1600 Pacific Hgwy., San Diego, Ca. 92101

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

FLORAL BUILDING, BALBOA PARK
(Under the sponsorship of
The Park and Recreation Dept., City of San Diego)

Third Tuesday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Emmett W. Fowler, Jr. 454-1795
1025 Havenhurst Dr., La Jolla 92037

FLORAL COMMITTEE, 200th ANNIVERSARY, Inc.
Bi-monthly, 3rd Thursday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Joan Betts, Chairman, Alice Zukor, Co-chairman 291-1969
1600 Pacific Hwy, Rm. 801, S.D., Cal. 92101

SAN DIEGO BOTANICAL GARDEN FOUNDATION, Inc.
Second Thursday, Floral Building
P.O. Box 12162, S. D., Calif. 92112
Pres.: Virgil Schade 298-1949
1753 Myrtle

FLOWER ARRANGERS' GUILD OF SAN DIEGO
First Thursday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Edwin Gould 454-1519
7065 Neptune Pl., L.J. 92037

AFFILIATE MEMBERS 1966

CIVIC CENTER GARDEN CLUB
Meets every Thursday, 12m to 1 p.m.
Garden House, Grape and 101 Civic Center
Pres.: Mrs. Donald A. Innis 298-1690
1827 Puterbaugh, S.D. 92103
Rep.: James Saraceno 274-2628
3366 Lloyd St., S.D. 92117

GENERAL DYNAMICS GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Robert Bradshaw 466-4877
9654 Candy Lane, La Mesa 92040
Rep. Dir.: J. E. Henderson 274-1754
3503 Yosemite, S.D. 92109

MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO CO.
Fourth Monday, Floral Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Pres. John G. Partleigh 295-5404
2217 Whitman St., S.D. 92103
Rep.: Dr. J. W. Troxell 282-9131
4950 Canterbury Drive, S.D. 92116

ORGANIC GARDENING CLUB
Third Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Ferd I. Thebus 277-6899
4511 Mt. Gaywas Dr., S.D. 92117
Rep.: Mrs. Mary Panek 222-5031
4680 Del Monte Ave., S.D. 92107

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, Floral Bldg., 10 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Philip Hardie 223-9720
3756 Kingsley, S.D. 92106
Rep. Mrs. Louis J. Kulot 222-5480
2732 Azalea Dr., S.D. 92106

SAN DIEGO BONSAI SOCIETY, INC.
Second Sunday, Floral Bldg., 1-5 p.m.
Pres.: Mas Takanashi 264-8451
6655 Detroit St., San Diego

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
First Saturday, Floral Building, 2 p.m.
Pres.: Reuben V. Vaughn 223-2629
1041 Le Roy St., S.D. 92106
Rep.: Jack Ward 420-5513
823 Halecrest St., Chula Vista 92010

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Second Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Samuel E. Foster 444-5314
202 Carter, El Cajon 92020
Rep.: Mrs. Lester Crowder 295-5871
3130 Second St., S.D. 92103

S.D. CHAPTER CALIF. ASS'N NURSERYMEN
Second and Fourth Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: John Basney 273-4636
4731 Conrad Ave., S.D. 92117
Rep.: John Basney 273-4636
4731 Conrad Ave., S.D. 92117

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Fourth Tuesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Gerald L. Lohmann 295-7645
4564½ Arizona St. S.D. 92116
Rep.: Mrs. R. M. Middleton 296-3246
3944 Centre St., S.D. 92103

SD-IMPERAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
Meets 3rd Sunday, Floral Bldg., 2:30 p.m.
Pres.: Arthur B. Day 422-5172
279 J St. Chula Vista 92010
Rep.: Arthur B. Day

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
First Tuesday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: James C. Laughter 477-0570
5937 Cumberland St., S.D. 92114
Rep.: Byron Geer 279-1191
5094 Mt. La Platta Dr., S.D. 92117

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: William C. Knotts 277-1188
1912 David St., S.D. 92111
Rep.: Mrs. Eugene Cooper 295-7938
4444 Arista Dr., S.D. 92103

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Third Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. James R. Buman 277-4872
4651 Mt. Alifan Dr., S.D. 92111
Rep.: Mrs. Felix White 264-4440
5282 Imperial Ave., S.D. 92114

SOUTHWESTERN GROUP, JUDGES' COUNCIL CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.
First Wednesday, Floral Building, 10:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Harry K. Ford 583-4320
4851 Lorraine Dr., S.D. 92115
Rep.: Mrs. Roland S. Hoyt 296-2757
2271 Ft. Stockton Dr., S.D. 92103

OTHER GARDEN CLUBS

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BEGONIA SOCIETY
Third Friday, Homes of Members, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Miss Myrle Patterson 224-1572
4310 Piedmont Dr., S.D. 92107

BERNARDO BEAUTIFUL & GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, 1:30 Seven Oaks Community Center, Bernardo Oaks Dr., Rancho Bernardo
Pres.: Fred W. Walters 748-1486
12048 Callado Dr., S.D. 92128

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, VFW Hall, Carlsbad, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Wanda Bond
VFW Hall, Pio Pico & Oak St., Carlsbad 92008

CHULA VISTA FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Tuesday, Norman Park Recreation Center, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. August H. Goerke 420-3930
481 Flower, Chula Vista 92110

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Meets 3rd Wednesday 1:00 p.m.
C.V. Woman's Club Bldg., 357 G St., C.V.
Pres.: Mrs. M. D. Holmes 422-0490
68 E. Sierra Way, C.V. 92010

CLAIREMONT GARDEN CLUB
Meets Third Tuesday, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Stanley Fletcher 276-2520
3090 Chicago St., S.D. 92117

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Meets 1st Tuesday, Red Cross Bldg., 1113 Adella Lane
Pres.: Capt. Richard W. Parker, U.S.N. Retired 435-6454
508 Glorietta Blvd., Coronado 92118

CROSS-TOWN GARDEN CLUB
Fourth Tuesday. E. San Diego Woman's Club, 4037 37th St., S.D. 92115, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Charles Williams 284-2317
4240 46th, S.D. 92115

CROWN GARDEN CLUB OF CORONADO
Fourth Thursday, Red Cross Bldg, 1113 Adella Lane, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Robert H. Keehn 435-8268
1111 Coronado, Coronado 92118

DELCADIA GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, Encinitas Union Elementary School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. I. F. Nichols 753-5409
159 Diana, Leucadia 92046

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB (PAUMA VLY.)
Meets 2nd Tuesday, Pauma Valley Center 1:30
Pres.: Mrs. William C. Myers 742-3325
Country Club Dr., Pauma Valley 92061

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
3rd Friday, Veterans Memorial Hall 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Victor F. Forrester 745-9657
Reidy Canyon Rd., Escondido 92025

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Last Thursday, Fallbrook Woman's Clubhouse, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Roman E. Shore 728-7044
1211 Pepper Tree Lane, Fallbrook 92028

GROSSMONT GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, La Mesa Chamber of Commerce Bldg., University Ave., La Mesa 92041
Pres.: Mrs. Raymond Moore 466-6943
4679 Harbison Ave., La Mesa 92041

IMPERIAL BEACH GARDEN CLUB
3rd Tuesday, Imperial Beach Civic Center, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Alice Loomis 424-7235
874 Fourth, Imperial Beach 92032

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
2nd Monday, Lakeside Farm School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Louis Griffin 448-4199
12024 Lakeside Ave., Lakeside 92040

LA MESA GARDEN CLUB
(Garden Sec. Womans' Club)
3rd Thursday, La Mesa Women's Club, 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. J. Wells Hershey 448-6396
11928 Orchard Road, Lakeside 92040

LAS JARDINERAS
Third Monday, 10 a.m. Homes of members
Pres.: Mrs. James I. Robinson 223-0125
3443 Whittier St., S.D. 92106

LEMON GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB
(Garden Section)
First Tuesday, Lemon Grove Woman's Club House, 1 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. James H. Sharp 466-8300
8124 Alton Dr., Lemon Grove 92045

MISSION GARDEN CLUB
Meets First Monday, 8 p.m.
Barbour Hall, Pershing and University
Pres.: Dr. R. J. McBride 465-1311
4635 Panorama Drive, La Mesa
Rep.: Julia Bohe 282-7422
3145 No. Mt. View Dr., S.D. 92116

NATIONAL CITY GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, National City Community Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Arliss A. Agnew 477-8416
420 L St., National City 92050

NORTH COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY
Meets First Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. at Palomar College
Pres.: James A. Kirk 748-3870
15131 Espola Road, Poway

NORTH COUNTY SHADE PLANT CLUB
Second Sat., 1:00 p.m. Seacoast Hall, Encinitas
Pres.: H. Marshall Chadwell 755-9219
R. 1 Box M32, Del Mar 92014

O. C. IT GROW GARDEN CLUB
Second Wednesday, S. Oceanside School Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. Earl H. McPherson 729-1785
3476 Pio Pico Dr., Carslbad, Calif. 92008

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Meet second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Community Club House, Gresham and Diamond Sts., Pacific Beach
Pres.: Mrs. Charles E. Domler 283-3642
5158 Hastings Rd., S.D. 92116

PALOMAR CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
Third Saturday, 1 p.m., Palomar College Foreign Language Building, Room F22
Pres. Mrs. Katie McReynolds 755-4047
P.O. Box 111, Del Mar 92014

PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY
Meets Third Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Avocado Inn, 114 Hillside Terrace, Vista
Pres.: Eugene A. Casey 753-3571
932 Crest Drive, Encinitas

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
2nd Wednesday, 9:30 a.m., Community Church
Pres. Mrs. Leo Ostrom 748-3708
15222 Hilltop Circle, Poway 92064

RANCHO SANTE FE GARDEN CLUB
Second Tuesday—Club House, 2:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. John E. Grimm 756-1106
P. O. Box 241, Rancho Santa Fe 92067

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Fourth Tuesday, San Carlos Club, 6955 Golfcrest Drive
Pres. Mrs. Glenn F. Bliss 463-4349
6275 Cowles Mountain, San Diego 92119

SAN DIEGO BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
Fourth Monday, Barbour Hall - Univ & Pershing, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Eugene Cooper 295-7938
4444 Arista Dr., S.D. 92103

SAN DIEGO BROMELIAD SOCIETY
Second Monday, 7:30 p.m. Meets at home of president
Pres.: Mrs. Cleoves Hardin 469-3038
9295 Harness Rd., Spring Valley 92077

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, Seacoast Savings Building, Encinitas, 10 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Waldo Vogt 755-4772
773 Barbara Ave., Solana Beach 92075

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
First Wed., Youth Center, Lemon Grove
Pres.: Ferris Jones 466-0138
4610 68th St., S.D.

SANTA MARIA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, Ramona Women's Club House, 5th and Main, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. W. F. Squibb 789-1157
161 Steffy Lane, Ramona 92065

SWEETWATER JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB
First Monday 7:30 p.m. Meets at home of Temporary President
Temp. Pres.: Cleoves Hardin 469-3038
9195 Harness Rd.. Spring Valley 92077

VALLE GARDEN CLUB, POWAY
Meets 3rd Thursday, 10 a.m. Homes of members
Pres.: Mrs. Brown Thompson III
16728 Espola Rd., Poway 92064

VISTA GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, Vista Rec. Center 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Henry C. Shultz
1847 Alta Vista Dr., Vista 92083

VISTA MESA GARDEN CLUB
Second Tuesday, 2 p.m. Family Association Center
Pres.: Mrs. Clara Haskins 465-0910
2352 El Prado, Lemon Grove 92045

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

presents

"CAMELLIAS AT HOME"

CAMELLIA SHOW

Saturday February 11, 2-9 p.m.
Sunday February 12, 10-6 p.m.

CONFERENCE BUILDING BALBOA PARK

* * *

See the new Camellias
Outstanding in Form
Breath-taking in Color
Eastern Visitors will exclaim!

* * *

Select and plant them now to show off their beauty and color in two years to visitors to San Diego's 200th Anniversary Celebration.